THE SILVER CLIFF COMPANY. CRANCE DISCOVERIES -A RICH STRIKE AND ITS RE-SULTS-CHARACTER OF THE ORE AND THE MANNER OF ITS DEPOSIT—AN ESTIMATE OF THE

VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SILVER CLIFF, Colorado, July 19 .- The discovery of the Racine Boy, at present the best mine in the "chloride belt," described in my last letter because the most developed, was an accident. It is surprising how many similar accidents have occurred in the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains during the last few years. Nature seems to delight in concealing her hidden treasures trem those who sacrifice most and search with the greatest diligence for them, while she opens unbidden her richest storehouses of wealth to men who are not anxiously knocking at their doors. I have been tempted to collect the material and write a letter on chance discoveries. No chapter in the whole history or mining for the precious metals is mere replete with romantic interest. Gold was first discovered in California by accident. Ten thousand men camped in sight of the great carbenate beds of Leadville, cut timber for their cabins and sinice boxes on Fryer Hill, Carbonate Hill and Iron Hill, and cursed the heavy "rocks" that interfered with their mining operations, before Mr. Wood, who was not looking for silver mines, but had gone to California Guleh to build a ditch in pursuance of a contract, thought of having some of those same rocks assayed. The presence of gold in Alder Gulch, Montana, which is said to have yielded a larger amount of the precious yellow dust than any other single guich on the Pacific coast, was discovered by a party of men bound for the digrings in Idaho, and who camped on the gulch for dinner. The list of chance discoveries might be extended almost indefinitely, and would include such well-known mines as the Horn Silver in Utah, the Bassick at Rosita, and the Bull-Domingo and Racine Boy here at Silver Clift.

El Mojada, or the Wet Mountain Valley, was settled by a colony of Germans from Chicago, organized by Professor Carl Wulsten in the spring of 1870. Previous to that time very little was known of the country lying between the Wet Mountain and Sangre de Cristo Ranges, as no wagon road through either of the canons leading into it was built until that year, and the trail was a difficult one even for mountain horses. The next year one or two crevices were discovered in the rocks, and in 1872 the first mining claims were staked off at Rosita, of which I shall write at some length in another

Between 1872 and 1878 the hills for many miles about Rosita were carefully examined by prospectors and thousands of dollars were spent in explorations, but nobody thought of causing an assay to be made of the barren-looking trachyte rock, great masses of which stuck out of the bluils seven miles northwest of the thriving young town. Though the ground over a large area was strewn with broken fragments of what has since proved to be good ere, and the prairie dogs threw out small pieces of it when they dug their holes, the ranchen in the valley, whose entrie grazed over the hills, and the miners at Rosita were equally unsus-

In July, 1878, Messrs, Edwards, Powell and Racine Boy. I have been unable to learn all the Silver Cliff is that this firm owned a sawmill and furnished lumber both in Rosita and in the valley. On the 29th of June Mr. Edwards, in pursuit of his business, passed over the present site of Silver Cliff and stopped beneath the recky bluff bunch of horn silver. Mentioning his discovery to no one but his partners, two days later they "located" and surveyed three claims lying parallel with each other, which they called the Racine Boy, Silver Chiff and Wet Mountain Valley. The

The news of a rich strike does not take long to dugouts for temporary shelter, and within a week mine sent directly to the mill. had staked out hundreds of craims. Rosita was for a time almost deserted. About the middle of Sepand ten days later the first wooden house was began. Silver Cliff is now a regularly laid out, well built Western town of more than 5,000 inhabi-

Messra, Edwards, Powell and Hafford sold the Raeine Boy, Silver Cliff and Wet Mountain mines before they had been much developed to Mr. Bailey; the price which they received, as I have heard. being \$26,000. Through Mr. Bailey's efforts the Silver Cliff Silver Mining Company was formed, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, Senator John P. Jones and Mr. James R. Keene being prominen members of the company. The mineral land owned by this erganization comprises the whole of the Racine Boy and one-half of the Silver Cliff mine. and is 1,500 feet long and 450 feet wide. The company also owns a forty-stamp mill, with a tramway extending from the mine to it, and the remaining half of the Silver Clift mine and the whole of the Wet Mountain Valley mine is held by the gentle-

men who control this company. As the Silver Cliff Company is the pioneer of the camp, not only by virtue of the earlier discovery of its mines, but also because it is the first of the mining companies here to complete a mill, I have selected its operations as properly the first to be described. Extending nearly east and west along the northern border of the camp, and within a stone's throw of the principal street, lies an arroya or dry gulch from the border of which rises almost perpendicularly a rocky bluft about seventy feet high, the country sloping away gradually to the north and northwest from its summit. This is the Silver Clift " from which the mines and camp have been named. The face of the rock, where it has been exposed to the weather, is covered with a black stain of oxide of manganese. The surface of the hill above it is bare except for a thin growth of grama grass, which is now all parched up, and the soil, which is very thin, is mixed with small frag, ments of broken trachyte rock. No trees grow anywhere on the chloride belt.

The property of the Silver Clift Company extends in a northwest and southwest direction. The description of the trachytic formation of the chloride belt, given in my last letter, applies equally to these mines and to all others included within it. The rock is a porphyry deposited originally by volcanic action. Subsequently it was shaken up and broken into small fragments, and into the interstices a solution or gas, containing the metals which the ore now carries, was forced, depositing compounds of silver, iron and manganese, with probably those of some other minerals. Long exposure to the action of the elements has undoubtedly changed the character of some of these compounds. Sulphides have given place to chlorides, and some of

the metals have become oxidized. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRACHYTE FORMATION The natural color of the porphyry or trachyte is a yellowish white, but near the surface it is frequently stained with vegetable substances, and be low it is sometimes red or black, with oxide of iron or manganese, with occasional greenish stains of chloride of silver. In some places, owing to the position of the rock with respect to the disturbing influence that broke it up, or because of its more brittle character, it was much more thoroughly shattered than in others, the cracks formed by the fractures being wider and more frequent, and the mineral solutions thus had an opportunity to de Posit their contents in greater quantities than Where the rock remained firmer and retained more of its original schidity. Bodies of rock of this character form rich streaks or belts through the country, which are very irregular in their size and shape, and are not at all uniform in the direction which they take. While the whole body of rock, as far as it has been examined, has been in some

degree impregnated by the metallic solutions, only the rich streaks thus described have thus far been found profitable to take out. The work of prospecting, therefore, consists, not in searching for the peculiar kind of rock which carries the silver, for that is everywhere, but in looking for those portions of it which carry the metal in the largest quantities. These are distinguished by their color. being more deeply stained black or red by the oxide of manganese or iron, by being looser and broken up into smaller fragments, and by the occasional discovery of greenish stains of chloride of silver or

little nodules of horn silver. In the Silver Clift Company's mines, a rich belt of its property, which, by careful prespecting, has the feet wide. After removing the soil and the cap or inches thick, the remainder of the rock in this large body is quarried out and sent to the mill without sorting. Taking it as it runs, rich and lean together, it averages to contain from therty to fifty ounces of silver to a ten. A person acquainted with the ore could pick out of almost any car-load of it small pieces that would assay 1 000 ounces of silver, or even more, to a ton, and the miners, by sorting the rock as it is loaded into the cars, could easily send to the nill large quantities of ore that would yield 400 or 500 ounces of silver to a ton. The depth to which this body of rich ore extends has not been determined, but cuts have been made into it at several places in the course of prospecting, which prove that it is nowhere less than twenty

VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.

I have very little confidence in ordinary estimates | Eldridge-st. The job had been they almost invariably raise expectations that are certain to be disappointed. The ore-body turns ont to be smaller than was supposed, or it is not as rich as it was expected to be, or the expenses of reduction are greater than was anticipated, or some other mistake is made in the calculation. But it Lundaur denied that he had received the seems to me that there cannot be less than 1,000,000 cubic feet of ore "in sight' in the belt I have described as running across the Silver Chft Company's property Thirteen cubic feet of ore weigh a ton, making the weight of the body 76,923 tons. If this mass gives a net profit of \$20 a 'on, and it ought to give considerably more than that unless I have been misinformed in regard to its assay value, the dividends of this company from this single body of ore ought to amount to a million and a half dollars. To obtain this result I have counted all of the ground owned by the company picious of the wealth that lay before their very formed me, as those given by Mr. James D. Hagne, eyes, and which they almost daily trod under foot. the eminent mining expert, who visited the mine Haflord "located" the first mine in this camp, the have said that the prospects of the Silver Cliff circumstances of the discovery, but the story cur- Homestake Company, in the Black Hills, when it

from which the camp derives its name, either to cat the ores of any silver mines I ever before visited, and his lauch in the shade or for protection from a cheaper than those of any other mines I ever saw passing shower. While there he knocked off a except those on the great free-milling gold belt in piece of the rock, and to his surprise found upon it a the Black Hil's. Mr. Perkins has driven a tunnel same day they also drove a stake in the Horn bin, from which it falls through another chute into the larger cars, which take it to the mill over a travel in these mining regions, and within two or the mine into first-class working order, I suppose, he three days the hills about here swarmed with pros- will avoid one handling of the ore and save expectors, who pitched their tents or excavated their penss by having the cars that are loaded in the

cut from which ore is now being mined is near the centre of the south side of the Racine Boy claim, and is, I should think, about 100 feet square. About 5,000 tons of ore have been taken from it. West of this cut three cr four excavations have been made on the line of the supposed direction of the rich ore-body. In one of these a trench was dug across the rich deposit 90 feet long, the whole cut being in good ore. At another point a shaft is being sunk which passed through the rich trachyte at a depth of about thirty feet, and then struck a hard, bluish-white rock, apparently carrying more silica than the rock above, and only a trace of silver. Mr. Perkins, who is a very experienced miner, thinks he sees in this shaft indications that there is a fissure vein of galena ore somewhere in the immediate neighborhood. In another excavation in the face of the bluff, a thick cap of comparatively barren trachyte was pierced before the rich ore was reached, and the indications at this point are that the pay belt pitches down below the surface, and

enters the adjoining claims at considerable depth. The Silver Chil Company has a forty-stamp dry crushing mill, with sixteen amalgamating pans and eight settlers, which is run by an engine of 200 horse-power. The present capacity of the mill is forty-five or fifty tons of ore a day. The company is preparing for the erection of another mill on Grape Creek, about two miles from the mine. As there are many interesting questions touching the reduction of these chloride ores, the solution of which is equally important to all the owners of mines upon the belt, I shall reserve what I intend to write on that point for a separate letter, in which I shall also give some statistics of the cost of mining and milling the ores by the processes now em-Z. L. W.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE KIPLEY.

AN ORNAMENT OF SOCIETY, A SCHOLAR AND A CRITIC.

By the death of Mr. George Ripley, New-York secrety of the more refined order loses one of its ornaments. Mr. Ripley was a man well qualified to be an ornament of society anywhere. He was a scholar and a critic; he was familiar with many literatures, and had seen much of the famous places of the Od World. He was the principal founder of that Brook Farm scheme which Hawthorne has made famous in his beautiful and pathetic "Bithedale Romance." Enthusiastic young men and women of pure, poetic aspirings became immates of the little community in quest, as Hawthorne says, "of the better life." They were to labor with their hands there and to teach all around who would learn. Hawthorne in one of his letters describes Mr. Ripley's putting a pitchtork into the hands of the dreamy author of "The Searlet Letter," and urging him to work in the sible. Mr. Ripley himself, if we remember rightly, was to teach Grees to all who chose to learn, as well as to do his share of farm work. Margaret Fuller was there, and Emerson sometimes looked in upon the fraternity, although he did not abide among them. We need hardly say that the scheme proved a failure. The little community broke up, left their Massachusetts Arden, and went back to the real, commonplace, prosaic, unheroic world. Mr. Ripley always spoke with a sort of decrecating shamefaced tenderness of the Brook Farm dream, and said Hawthorne's cenius had made more of it than it deserved. He became an editor of cyclopadias and a journalist, and was for many years the principal interary critic of The New-York. There must be many Londoners who will hear with regret of the death of this genual and gifted American. Mr. Ripley, however, had lived out his full time. He had carried to an age not short of eighty years the freshness and activity of that intellect which made him in carlier days so conspicuous among the one-famous Transcendentalists of Boston. From The London News, July 21. By the death of Mr. George Ripley, New-

"Just Our!" (at all the libraries) .- First "JUST OUT!" (at all the libraries).—First Young Lady: "How did you like 'Convict Late,' dear!" Second Young Lady: "Pretty well. We've just begun 'Ten Years' Penal Servitude,' Some of us like it, but—" Old Lady (mentally): "Good gracious! What dreadful creatures! So young, too!"

Mr. English, since Dr. Tanner's success in fasting, undoubtedly feels that the dollar he gave the Chicago sufferers was money thrown away; that the people would have lived anyway, and that he ought to have his money paid back to him.—[Cleveland Voice.

BEVENGE OF A DESPERATE WORKMAN. ANGRY THAT ANOTHER MAN OBTAINED WORK-PICKING A QUARREL-ATTACKING HIS RIVAL IN HIS WIFE'S PRESENCE-THE MURDERER AR-

RESTED. What seems to have been a deliberately planned murder was committed yesterday in Forsyth-st. about 5 p. m. An ignorant plasterer, named Franz Munzburg, shet and killed Xavier Lindaur, a painter, who lived in the same house with him at this kind extends east and wese diagonally across No. 45 Forsyth-st. The trouble was result of an old quarrel which been found to be 500 feet long and at least 100 had arisen from jealousy about a job of work. Munzburg attacked Lindaur in surface rock, which is from one foot to eighteen the house and chased him into the street, where the fleeing man fell dead with three bullets in his body. The murderer was arrested.

A FATAL QUARREL OVER WORK. Franz Julius Munzburg, a Polish mason and plasterer, one month ago moved into three rooms on the second floor of the rear tenement-house at No. 45 Forsyth-st., and a few days later Xavier Lindaur, a house painter, occupied rooms on the first floor of the same building. Bot! men were poor, and bad-families to support. Munzburg hung a shingle, giving notice of his tradon the building which fronts in the street, but be did not have much employment. Last Thursday he learned that Lindaur had received contract for plastering at No. offered of "ore in sight." They look well or paper, but to Stephen Evertz, a plasterer, of No. 36 Eldridgest., but as Evertz was ill his wife had gone in search

of another plasterer to do the work.

Learning this, and believing that Mrs. Evertz had been led by his sign to inquire at No. 45 Forsyth-st., Munzburg accused Lindaur of trickery. work by means of Munzburg's sign, and Munzburg retorted that a painter had no business to undertake plastering. Mrs. Lindaur told the plasterer to go about his business, and this so enraged him that he struck her in the face and knocked her down. Landaur retaliated by striking Munzburg with an iron shovel. A policeman, who was passing, was appealed to by Munzburg, and both men were taken to the Eldered been one of the secrets of fickle weather, to which even dridge Street Police Station, but as the officer the observations of the Signal Service Bureau gave no find a half daily as. To obtain the process of the second to the process of the p had not witnessed the fight they were told to go to a police court and settle their

meant to do him an injury. He has a wife and three small children, and he has been in this country

only a few months.

The body of Lindaur was carried to the Eldridge The body of Lindaur was carried to the Eldridge Street Police Station, where it was viewed last night by Coroner Knox. The Coroner, at the request of Mrs. Lindaur, gave a permit for the removal of the body to the shop of an undertaker in Stantonsk, where an autopsy will be made to-day. Lindaur was a German, about lifty years old, and had been in America, iong enough to speak the English language with some flaency. His oldest child, a boy, died about six months ago.

CONNECTICATES PICNIC GROUND.

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 2 .- During the past month the Naugatuck Railroad has run excursion trains almost daily to accommodate the crowds who have gone from New-Haven, Bridgeport and other laces in the State for a day's picuic at High Rock Grove, between Naugatuck and Seymour. On Wednesday it was estimated that there were more than a thou sand persons at this favorite resort, representing Grace Church of New-Haven, and the Congregational Church of Waterbury. Yesterday the Congregational and Methodist Sunday-schools of Wolcottville held a union picnic there, and to-day the members of the Mount Tabor Society, of New-Haven, and their friends, met at the Grove for a day's pleasure.

High Rock Grove is both legendary and poetical. It

lies in the town o. Beacon Falls, fifteen miles northwest of New-Haven. It is sheltered on the west by a lofty and precipitous ledge of rocks, and on the most elevated point of this ledge stands a lone rock 500 feet above the railroad track-from this the place derives its name. The Naugatuck River flows by on the east side. A ravine at the northern end is known as High Rock Glen. The vis the northern end is known as High Rock Glen. The visitor, looking down into the clear waters, sees the wooded mountains reflected therein; looking upward, the eye rests mou the rocky cliffs and watches the cloud-shadows fiving across them. From the summit of High Rock the view is one of wide extent and remarkable beauty—the river below, the great crags, the forests, Long Island Sound in the southwest, and the extensive farms and towns of Beacon Falls, Seymour, Oxford, Southbury, Middlebur, Waterbury, Walcott, Meridan, Southington, Brospect, Naug stack and Bethany. It was not until the summer of 1876 that this tradionary spot was transformed into a great picnic ground, with its woods and waters, its shady delis and prexy summits, its nooks to rest in and its fine walks. A noted clergyman speaking of the Grove, says: "It is as fresh as a new Eden; it is the Switzerland of Connection."

F or other Summer Leisure News See Second Page.

ASKING SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Having seen a very sensational rumor in several of the newspapers of this city, charging the undersigned with great cruelty to a family occupying lodgings belonging to him, he desires to say that the report is composed of the usual materials by which such startling events are characterized-to wit, exaggeration

In the first place, the property is not mine, but belongs to the society I represent, and is in charge of one of the most experienced and humane agents in the city. who is incapable of committing the wrong attributed to him. The r gent simply did what is daily done by others everywhere; he demanded two or three months' ar-

everywhere; he demanded two or three months' arrears of rent, which the tenants refused to pay, and they were accordingly dispossessed.

As to the injury which the woman sistaffed by falling down some steps in the yard, an examination of the premises will satisfy any reasonable person that to receive such an injury a person must be in an abnormal condition of mind, for the entire city abounds with similar piaces, not only in back yards, but upon the public streets, without accidents ever occurring.

A temporary relief from multifarious public duties enables me to inquire into and redress any wrong which the persons in question may have received, if any; and in the mean while, if it be not too great a concession to one who tries his best to be humane, he requests the public to believe that he is not the terrible monster he has been painted.

New York, Aug. 2, 1880. New-York, Aug. 2, 1880.

A TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.

BURLINGTON. Vt., Aug. 2 .- A three days' temperance mass meeting will be held at Queen City Park, in this city, beginning to-morrow, under the man-

SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET. | agement of the Grand Reform Cab of New-England, the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, the State Temper nuce Society, the Temple of Honor, and the Javentle Templars. Fifteen thousand people are expected. John B. Gough will deliver the pracepul address. The other speakers will be ex-Governer Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, Concressman C. H. Joyce, Reswell Farnaam, Congressman Fair, of New-Hampshire, and others.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1 a. m .- The barometer is highest in the Northwest, and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. Occasional rain has fallen in all districts east of the Rocky Mountaine. Fresh or brisk sortherly winds prevail, except along the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf coast, where they are southerty. The tem perature has failen decidedly, excent in the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, where it has remained nearly sta tionary.

For the Middle Atlantic States, occasional rain, fol For the Middle Atlantic States, occasional rain, low lowed by clear or partly cloudy weather, cooler north ecsterly winds, higher barometer. For New-England, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain, northwest to southwest winds, lower tem-perature, higher barometer.

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TRIBUNE OFFICE, August 3, 1 a. m .- The baromete fell yesterday slowly but steadily till an hour or two before midnight, when there was a slight reaction. The temperature ranged between 689 and 889, the average last year and & bigher than on Sunday.

Could or partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of rain carly in the day, to be followed by clearer skies and cooler winds, may be expected in this city and vicinty to-day.

A FORETASTE OF DOG DAYS.

No one was rash enough to dispute yesterlay the oppressiveness of the heat, even if he had pos rage enough to dispute anything. The day was one of peculiar discemfort, by general consent, and even the action of breathing excited profuse perspiration. Yet the source of the great discomfort appears to have clew. The mercury did not reach a great height, 839 being the extreme point on top of the Equ table Building, and at the same time on the street the mercury

\$33,897 45. A Bottom the privilege of being a member of a should not have the privilege of being a member of Board of Trustees caused a prolonged discussion, was decided that the director should remain a member of the privilege of the Board, but that on personal questions he should not be allowed to vote. The meeting adjourned until 10

CENSUS RETURNS.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Aug. 2.-The official census returns from the State Supervisor are as follows: Addison County, 24,159; Franklin, 29,931; Lamville, 12.564; Orange, 23.466; Orleans, 22.013; Rutland, 41(871; Washington, 27,254; Windham, 26,760; 41(871; Washington, 27,294; Windham, 26,760; Windsor, 36,063; Bensington, 22,157; Caledonia, 23,736; Chittenden, 32,626; Essex, 7,780; Grand Isle, 4,125; making 334,455 for the State, a gain of 3,904 over the census of 1870. The commes which have lost in population are Frankin, Windsor and Chittenden. These flaures are subject to revision, as six portfolios have been returned on account of errors.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 2 .- The Post-Dispatch this evening says: The census returns from seventy-five ounties in Missouri show an increase in the population of 325,449 since 1870, and if the other thirty-nine coun ties make as good a showing the population of the State will be over 2,200,000, an increase of half a million, or 30 per cent in ten years.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2 .- The population of Maine, estimated from the returns already in, is 646,000, against 626.915 in 1870.

THE UTES SIGNING THE TREATY.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2 .- A special dispatch to The Tribune from Los Pinos says: " Indians were straggling into the Commissioners' quarters all day yes terday to sign the treaty. The chiefs having signed the agreement, the others were fearful that unless their names were forwarded to Washington that unless their names were forwarded to Washington they would receive no part of the \$60.000 which the Commission is authorized to pay out as soon as arrangements for the removal of the Uses are perfected, which will probably be some time next fall. The Commissioner will leave here about the 4th instant for the South Use Agency, except Colonel Macham, who will remain at Los Pinos to take the census. The removal of the Utes is only a question of time, and the Commissioner are burrying matters as fast as possible. A year from this fall will probably see the reservation open to settlement.

A COLORADO INCIDENT.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2 .- Edward Egan, from Dubuque, Iowa, a barkeeper at Malta, a small town three miles from Leadville, was shot and killed this morning by Ranchman James Brady, an old settler. Brady was returning from a circus, and while under the influence of liquor, entered the saloon where Egan was barkeeper. The latter was asleep on the counter, and Brady walked behind the bar and was helping himself to a drink when Egan was awakened by the noise. A few blows were ex-changed, when Brady drew a revolver a deliberately shor Egan through the heart. The murderer escaped, but was arcested subsequently at Ors.

MURDERS IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 2.-A special from Austin to The Journal says: William Williams shot and killed one Scott (both colored) to-day. Williams escaped.

The News has the following specials:
John Palmer was shot and instantly killed at Paris,
Texas, Saturday, by John and Newton Feuder, the
result of a difficulty about a pony. John McDaniel was
arrest at San Autonio to-day, charged with the murder
of Heigh, a month ago. McDaniel is an escaped con-

A MINISTER TRIED. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.-The investigation

of the charges against the Rev. Edwin P. Adams, of Dunkirk, for teaching doctrines contrary to those of the Holy Scriptures, was begun by the Presbytery of Buffalo this morning. The charge entered against Mr. Adams is that he preached scruous renouncing the doctrine of everlasting punishment. Mr. Adams entered a plea of technically not guitty. The defence were accorded their usual bearing, and it was finally decided that the Pres-bytery should postpone final action until the hext stated meeling. Meantime Mr. Adams is suspended from exer-cising the functions of the ministry.

SUTRO TUNNEL.

ITS PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE VALUE. REPLY TO SOME STATEMENTS RECENTLY PUB LISHED-A DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK ACCOM PLISHED AND PROJECTIO-VALUABLE GRANTS TO THE COMPANY-A CARD FROM MR. GEO. T. COULTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In a paper called The Mining Record, and published in this city, in its issue of the 24th July there appeared a letter signed James Delavan, and dated Virginia City, Nevada, July 15, 1880. In this letter the writer apparently desires to give to the world his views of the past, present and future of the Sutro Tunnel in its relations to the Comstock Lode. The most cursory perusal of this letter will suffice to show its ani mus, which is nothing more nor less than a gratuitous most unworthy and contemptible effort to injure an en terprise which, in its antic valed results, is hardly second to any in this country. The writer of this letter is un known to myself, as he probably is to most people and no notice whatever would be taken of an necessary tion from so obscure a source but for the fact that, not content with the publication of his views in the news paper which he favors with them, no effort his beer made to give the thing additional prominence by the printing and issning of the same letter, under cover and in the form of a circular, to the downtown financial community generally. As I have already said, no sort of notice of this communication of Mr. Delavan would be taken, but for this-its motive being palpable. The larger shareholders of Sutro Tunnel are indifferent to the private or public opinions of any man or of any number of men regarding the value, present or prospective, of the enterprise in which they are engaged; but as there are now in its proprietary some thousands of shareholders, many of whom are persons of moderate means, and whose minds may be disturbed by the article in question, it has been thought advisable, as one somewhat prominently identified with the Suiro Tunnel Company in the past, that I should make a public communication, which at the same time that it would not be designed as a reply to the letter of Mr. Delavan published in The Mining Record, would probably serve to dissipate some of the premises assumed by that gentle-man, and reas-are the triends of the enterprise.

The Sutro Tunnel is designed to facilitate the working of the mines upon the Comstock Lode, by means of the drainage, ventilation, transportation of ores, waste rock, and other advantages it will afford these mines. It is additionally intruded to serve as the initial point for instituting the work of discovery and development of the entire mining region, of which it constitutes the key. It is also to be the avenue of outlet for the cres that presumably exist the avenue of outlet for the cres that presumably exist in the numerous and powerful veins it has intersected at right angles in its course toward the Coms ock Lode; and finally it is intended to supply the nexhaustible water power which flows through it, and which will be used at its mouth for the procession of the mills and such other works as it is the design of the company to shortly creet there for the reduction of the lower grade ourse of the Comstock, which exist in quantities, practically speaking, illumitable, and when cannot be successfully treated at any other point or by any other agency.

PLISH.

are vast quantities of low grade ore, and the same may be said of the eroppings of the Gould and Curry. The great mass of these stands apatistarheed, and are seen to-day as they appeared at the time of the first discovery of sliver. There are growt quantities of low grade ore in the old levels of the Chollar; that at the time they were working said levels or that would not yield \$20 \text{ jer ton would not pay for milling, and was left behind. There must be he that mine and the Potosi great breadtas of ore, that would assay from \$8 io \$15 \text{ per ton.}

In the Savage mime, from top to bottom, are also from mense bodies—whole blocks, as big as a block of houses in a city—of low-grade ore, assaying from \$5 io \$15 \text{ per ton.}

On the 1.600 level of the Savage, where the Sutro Tunnel reached and cut through the Comstock there is a great breadth of quartz assaying from \$8 to \$16 \text{ per ton.} James is of the opinion that when the bianess of the main tunnel, and could be rushed through to make and concentrating works at the town of Sur o or on the Carson River very rapidly.

Along the line of the borth branch of the Sutro Tunnel, in the Gould and Curry, Best and Belcher, Consolidated Virginia, C. Hormia, Ophir and Mexican, are great blocks of low-grade ore that could be reachly mined and run out through the tunnel. The south branch is now being rapidly extended, and will soon reach a point water it will tap the really immense deposits of low-grade ore in the Yellow Jacket, Crown Point, Belcher, Kentuck, Imperial, Alpha, Bullion and other mines in that direction.

Superintendents Patton, of the Bonanza mines: Tay or, of the Yellow Jacket, Grown Point, Belcher, Kentuck, Imperial, Alpha, Bullion and other mines in that direction.

Superintendents Patton, of the Bonanza mines: Tay or, of the Yellow Jacket, Grown Point, Belcher, Conwa Point, Smith, of the Belcher; Curtis, of the Justice; Boyie, of the Alta and Benton; Requa, of the Coloin; Smith, of the Belcher; Curtis, of the Justice; Boyie, of the Alta and B

POSITIVE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. During a comparatively recent visit to the Sutro Tunnel and Virginia City, I received personally from the principal anagers and owners of the Comstock mines, assurances regarding the existence of enormous reserves or deposits of low-grade ores in the mines, and of the facilities and economies which the Sutro Tunnel would afford for their treatment, and which assurances were in all respects identical with the statements commined in the paper reproduced above. For present purposes it is only necessary for me to say that although the Sutro Tunnel will render the worker of the Comstock Lode feasible to a de, th 3,000 to 4,000 feet deeper than it otherwise could be worked, and although it is hardly within the range of mining probabilities, judging from analogous conditions elsewhere, but that discoveries of great and valuable magnitudo will yet be made unon the Comstock Lode, even if such possibilities should fail and not another ton of high grade militing ore be developed in these famous mines, what is there already, and which can bear no practical result except through the agency of the Sutro Tunnel, will, coupled with the belongings of the company, amply suffice to make the enterprise one of great value. No other conclusion can be intelligently reached. The company are possessed of means adequate to all their requirements, and the same energy and enterprise that naw econducted their operations so far will carry them through to their legitimate outcome. I am, dear str. your obedievt servant.

New-Fork, July 29, 1880.

Geo. T. COULTER. economies which the Sutro Tunnel would afford for

THE FIRE RECORD.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 .- A fire broke out among a lot of light wooden buildings at Red Biuff, Tehama. California, this morning, and spreading to the adjoining buildings, swep: away an entire block. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000. A number of business firms were burned out.

A BASKET FACTORY DESTROYED. SOMMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 2 .- Mead & Wetzel's basket factory at Electville was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss exceeds \$10,000; insured in a L verpool company for \$9,000. Part of the stock was saved. Fifty lands are thrown out of employment.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH. HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2 .- A fire at West Fairview, opposite this city this afternoon destroyed the Lutheran Church, four frame houses and several stables. The loss is estimated at between \$10,000 and \$15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FARM BUILDINGS BURNED.

Four outhouses, a tool-house and the stables on M. T. Woolcott's place, near Union, N. J., were on a. 1. destroyed by fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, at 2 a. m. yesterday. Two valuable horses were lost. The loss was \$8,000; insurance, \$2,500.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN. There were forty-two fires reported to Fire Marshal Lewis during July. The greatest number from

THE YALE PIRE-LOSS \$100,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 .- A Victoria d'spatch says the total loss by the Yale fire was \$100,000, on which there was an insurance of \$500. Nearly all the safes falled to resist the firmes, and the contents were rained. Both of the men burned at Yark's Hotel

BREWERY BURNED. AKRON, O., Aug. 2 .- F. Hoerix's brewery was burned last night. Loss, \$12,000; insured.

any single cause was six from kerosene oil temp explo-sions, and in tures of these, persons were severely burned.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ... ARRIVED AUGUST 2. Str Algiera, Hawthorne, New-Orleans, to Bogert & Morgan, Bark Emilie (Ger), Schungel, Bremen 46 days, with index to Watjen, Tool & Co. Bara Edward Byidt (Nor), Loones, Redon 46 days, in ballast to C Tobias & Co.

to C Tobias & Co.

Bark Regins Coeli (Fr). Boerg, Martinique 15 days, with sugar to Miller & Houghton, vessel to James Heary, with Erig Etna (of Picton, N.S.). McKinnan, Ponata-Pitre July 13, with sugar to order, vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Brig Chas Dennes, Conancher, Gardiner, Mo, James W Elweil & Co. FOREIGN PORTS. LONDON, Aug 2.—The arts Annie (Br), and D Steinmann (Beig), both from New York, have arrived at Antwerp, MISCRILLANEOUS

LONDON, Ang 2.—The str Harter (Br), from Hong Kong May 8 for New York, before renor-ed having been in collision with an Italian bark, has put into Gibraltar and been pisced in quarantine.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

VROM LIVERPOOL—BY STRAMSHIP EGYPT.
C D Lock wood, the Rev RMeade, J A
A His. Mr Eccles, J R Weldon, C. Murray, A. Leonard, the Rev I Martin, M C Peters, Miss K Tr Immer, W H Mc Kartan, Mr and Mrs Jones. Thomas mid Mrs Wayne, Mrs Wayne, Mrs MacMartin, Miss Judge Danforth, Mrs Judge Parmon Ludge Harmon Boughton, E W
Crawfo d, Mary
Glessler, G
Ryce, Mrs F B and
lady rise ads
Turke, Mr and Mrs
Ryan, Thomas
Barnett, Whitam,
Mrs and Weigh, Mrs C Rosenberg, Mrs C Rosenberg, Miss Prosser, Miss A Woo, H I, Fuller, the Rev H G n. G M

and Mrs Vatet, O W Bull, Mrs Leavitt, M B Stewart, Mr and Mrs WHAT THE SUIRO TUNNEL IS DESIGNED TO ACCOM-Dedeil, C.J. By STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER.
Boalt Haynes, D F
Hew J T and Mrs aod Mrs
Haynes, Miss Haynes, Miss Start, &
Hershey, B Emisson. onald Mrs J D

Hev B Wood, An brose Henromen, E. Nacf. E. Harman, J. Holt, Miss. Holling, F. W. Holmes, F. W. Hobson, Charles S. and Mrs. Hassett, Mrs. S. J. Hashbone, R. Hassett, Mrs. S. J. Hashbone, R. Hashbo Wheeler, V Wheeler, ir. Mr Weed, E M DrLC

ALRICKS-At Hartisburg, Penn. on Sunday, August 1, Anna Honderson, wife of Levi B. Airicks, of Hartisburg, and sester of Mrs. James W. Cronswell, of Broosiva, N. V. BUSSELL—At Carnwall, Orange County, on Sonday evening, August I, Richard Bussell, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, on Wednewlay, August 4, at

lock is of the family are invited, ages will meet the 9a in train of the Eric Halfroad at anothen the Station on the Newburg branch. Can rup by the 5 o'clock p. in train. COG-WELL-At Jamaica, L. L. Sunday, August 1. James Ster tirg son of William Samuel and Hebrietta Cogswell, aged 3 months. Principal Tuesday, at 4,30 p. m., from Grace Chutch.

HALSEY-On senday, Amenst 1, 18-0. Hattle Etrabeth, ordest child of Jonathan O, and Virginia B. Halsey, aged 17 years, 3 sooms and 17 cays.
Friends are requested to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, corner Washington-st, and Glouwood syo., Orange, N. J., on Wednesuay, the 4th age, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. Train from toot of Barclay at., New York, at 2:10 p. m., to Brick Charch Station, D., L. & W. B. R. MANUEL On Sanday marning, Acust 1, 1880. Evelina Elizabeth, beloves wite or Horace Manuel, and daughter of the late without Smith, P. Resalves and trends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence. No. 320 West 56th st., on Wednesday, August 4, 41:130 p. m.

MEAD-At Greenwich, August 1, 1880, Hannah Mead, aged So years. Belatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Cornelius Mead, ou Wednesday, August 4, 412 m. Corrusses will be an waiting on the arrival of the 12 m. train fr m New York. CODY -In Broadyn, on Sunday evening, August L'haries Moody, in the Sith year of his age, entives and friends are invited to attend his fonera from the residence of his mother, No. 174 hadison at. Wednes

day afternoon, at 2 octock.

PUTNAM—Sundamy, at Grahamsville, N. Y. on Sunday,
August I, tilen Shepard runninger and of George H and
netocca Shepard Pannan, co. 2 rews.

SELLECK—On Monday, August 2, of colargement of the
heart, Einst only son of Wilman G, and Mary Hanks Sel-General services will be acid at the residence of his parents in Palisade ave. at Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, August 3, at 4:15 o'clock.

Special Nonces

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OLD SLEUTH THE DETECTIVE;

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and

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Post 9 new Notice.

The foreign mails for the water scaling safety 1747, August 7, 1850, will close at this of the out TUESDAY, at 1 p. m. for Europe, by steamship Arizona, via Queenstowa; the WEDNESDAY, at 1250 p. m. for rearons or steamsing Gallia, via Queenstowa; (correspondence for France must be specially addressed); and at 2 p. m., for France direct, by steamship Labrador, via Havrenou THURSDAY, at 1150 a. m., for France, Germany &c., by steamship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed); and at 1 p. m. for Europe, by steamship Cather, and Hamburg (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed); and at 1 p. m. for Europe, by steamship Cather, and A. a. for Belgium direct, by steamship on SATURDAY, at 4 a. m. for Belgium direct, by steamship by steamship Cather, and the following and at 1 n. m. for Germany.etc., by steamship the specially addressed; and at 4 a. m. for Scotland, via Amtwerper of the foreign of the foreign specially addressed; in an at 12 m. for Europe by steamship Cather, via Queenstawn, The mails for Benmars, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburgs and Bremeo stammer only. The mails for flay leave New York August 4. The mails for Newfoundand leave New York August 4. The mails for Newfoundand leave New York August 5. The mails for Havina leave New York August 5. The mails for Porto Rico and time West Indies (eave New York August 5. The mails for Porto Rico and time West Indies (eave New York August 5. The mails for Porto Rico and time West Indies (eave New York August 5. The mails for Porto Rico and time West Indies (eave New York August 5. The mails for Porto Rico and time New York August 5. The mails for Porto Rico and time New York August 5. The m

Ready This Morning THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The issue of to-day contains

Letters from Staff and other Correspondents in the Oil World and the New Price (in wrappers ready for mailing), five cents per depr one copy, one year, \$5: five copies, \$14. ten copies and 945 extra, \$28. Postage in all cases free to the subscriber.

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XIth Assembly District Republican Association Regressing at 107 West of the L. August 3, 1880, 8 · a. CHAS. A. PEABODY, Jr., President. J. W. HAWES, Secretary.

XHITh Assembly District.—A meeting of the "Boys in Bine" of the XHITh Assembly District will be held at their headquarters, 26: West lath st, curnor Sthave, on Tuesday evening, August 3, at 8 o'clock.
Ooloosi JOHN W. MARSHALL, Chairman.
A. M. STANBURY, Socretary.